VOL. XIV. NO. 37.

THIRTY-FIFTH CONGRESS.

First Session.

THURSDAY, MAY 27, 1858

SENATE.

EXECUTIVE COMMUNICATION The VICE PRESIDENT laid before the Senate a letter from the Serretary of the Smithsonian Institution, com-municating the annual report of the operations, expen-ditures, and condition of that institution for year 1867;

Mr. TOOMBS presented a resolution of the legislature of Georgia, in favor of the enactment of a law to reliquish the Indian title to certain Indian reservations in that State; which was referred to the Committee on In-

Mr. IVERSON presented the petition of Elizabeti Spear, widow of Thomas Williams, who was killed in battle, praying to be allowed a pension; which was referred to the Committee on Pensions.

Mr. GREEN presented the

Mr. GREEN presented the petition of citizens of Ne-braska, in that portion of the Territory lying upon the Missouri river and between the mouth of the Big Sloux and the Running Water rivers, praying that that tract of country may be attached to, and form part of, the Terri-

Minnesota, praying permission to enter a small strip of government land lying within the corporate limits of that city; which was referred to the Committee on Pub-lic Lender

lic Lands.

Mr. POLK presented a petition of citizens of New
York, praying that the public lands may be laid out in
farms or lots of limited size, for the free and exclusive

Mr. HUNTER, from the Committee on Finance, to whom was referred the bill making appropriations for the legislative, executive, and judicial expenses of the government for the ensuing fiscal year, which had been returned from the House of Representatives with sundry of the Senate amendments disagreed to, reported the bill back, and recommended that the Senate insist upon its amendments, and ask a committee of conference; which was agreed to, and Messis. Fitzparaick, Prance, and Tremment, were appointed.

RUMBULL were appointed.

Mr. STUART, from the Committee on Public Lands, to

Mr. HARLAN, from the Committee on Public Lands

Dennett, jr., reported adversely thereon.

Mr. GREEN, from the Committee on Territories, to

whom were referred the memorials of citizens of Iowa, relative to granting a license to Lewis A. Thomas to es-tablish a ferry across the Missouri river, and of Giles S. Isham, praying a grant of land in Arizona on condition of taking certain settlers there, submitted adverse reports

to the Committee on Revolutionary Claims; which was

use of actual settlers: which was laid on the table

#### NEW YORK ADVERTISEMENTS.

C. Herring & Co.'s Patent Champion Safes C. Herring a Correction of the past favors, and guiding that a discriminating public were bestowing their patrons to that extent that more wareroons were necessary to exhibit all graces, have enlarged their depot, by opening an extensive ware supercom on Broadway, at No. 251, corner of Murray street, opinion the City Hall. This enlargement of warehouse room, with the est extensive enlargement of their factory, will enable the subscript to keep on hand at all times a larger stock of fire and burgiared safes than any other establishment in the world. Particular attention will be had to constructing safes for private families to match to other furniture, for the security of plate and jewolry.

which was read.

Mr. PEABCE moved that the report be printed, and that ten thousand extra copies be printed, twenty-five hundred of which shall be for the use of the institution; and the motion was referred to the Committee on Print-

sadis have the permutation bank news, without key.

8. C. HERRING & Co.,
Nos. 135, 137, and 139 Water street, and
No. 351 Broadway, corner Murray at, New York.
Vachington, D. C.
B. W. KNOWLES, Agents
Richmond, Virginia.

## DUNGAN, SHERMAN, & CO.,

TSCUE circular notes and credits for travellers available in all the principal cities of the world. Also, mercan me credits, for use in Europe, China, &c.

May 28—6mo\*

### A BEAUTIFUL HEAD OF RICH GLOSSY HAIR, Completely Preserved to the Greatest Age.

ND who that is gray would not have it restored to former color; or bald, but would have the growth restored troubled with dandruff and itching, but would have it removed; or ubied with secrotia, scald head, or other eruptions, but would be circle with sick head-ache, (neuralgia,) but would be cured. It lake removes all pinples from the face and skin. Prof. Wood's r Restorative will do all this—see circular and the following:

FRIEND WOOD: It was a long time after I saw you at Blissfield before 1gg the bottle of Restorative for which you gave me an order upon gor agent in Detroit, and when I got it we concluded to try it on Mrs. Man's hair, as the surest test of its power. It has done all that you saured me it would do; and others of my family and friends, havin ninessed its effects, are now using and recommending its use to oth or an entitled to the highest consideration you claim for it.

Again, very respectfully and truly, yours,

SOLOMON MANN.

CARIVE, (III.) June 28, 1892.

I have used Prof. O. J. Wood's Hair Restorative, and have admired is wonderful effects. My hair was becoming as I thought, prematurely gray, but by the use of his Restorative it has resumed its original color, and, I have no doubt, premanently so.

S. BREESE, ex Senator, U. S.

O. J. WOOD & CO., Proprietors, 312 Broadway, N. Y., (in the great V. Wire Smiling Establishment.) and 114 Market street, St. Louis Wire Railing Establishment,) And sold by all good druggis 17—cod&Wpcow3mos.

# MATTHEW HALE SMITH, Counsellor-at-Law

EDMUND C. CHARLES,
Importer, No. 40 Broadway, New York.
EDMUND C. CHARLES, Importer,
40 Broadway, New York. WATCH Repairing and Engraving.-Watches

mottoes, and initials on stone.
ing cards elegantly engraved and printed.
M. W. GALT & BRO.,
Jewellers, 324 Ponnsylvania avenue,
Between 9th and 10th street

WISCONSIN AND MINNESOTA COMMISSION

WISCONSIN AND MINNESOTA COMMISSION, INTELLIGENCE, AND GENERAL LAND AGENCY.—GEOGGE FARNAM. Office on Main street, next door to the Banking House of Oole-Sunner, & Co., La Crosse, Wisconsin.

I am prepared to buy, sell, or give information with regard to farms, farming, or pine lands; to locate government lands, either with land warrants or money, in Wisconsin or Minnesots; to attend to the selling or leasing of lands, lots, dwelling-houses, or other property on commission; to make collections, pay taxes, examine titles, collect rents, &c., &c.

Particular attention given to LOANING MONEY, which I guarant loan on real extate worth three times the amount of money louned, and accure to the owner from ton to twelve per cent, interest paid animally. Security on real estate to Wisconsin and Minnesota its more secure than in New York, for the reason that lands are advancing from 25 to 100 per cent, every year. Interest legal, in Wisconsin, as high to 12 per cent, and in Minnesota there is no usury law.

All business and letters of inquiry promptly attended to, and returns remitted, by mail or express, to any part of the country.

Feb 17—6m (GEO, FARNAM.

He refers to the following geutlemen: Hon, C. C. Wasiburne, M. C., Minnesl Point, Wisc., Gov. Alex. W. Randal, Mailson, Wis., Lieut, Gov. Lo. Campbell, I.a Crosse, Wis.; Hon. S. D. Hastings, (State treasurer) Trompecan, Wis.; Hon. Theo. Redolf, (receiver U. S. land office), La Crosse, Wis.; Hon. D. D. Cameron, La Crosse, Wis.; Judge Lord, do. 6a, Hon. Geo. Gall, dodge 6th justicul circuit, Galeville, Ws.

WASHINGTON INSURANCE COMPANY.

OMPLETION of Panama Railroad.—Reduction or A-pinwall on the 5th and 20th of each mouth, connecting

## HENRY & CAMPBELL,

Sioux City, Iowa,

H. GILLET, Counsellor at Law, has removed his office to his residence in Franklin Row, corner of K and Thursenth streets. He will continue to devote his attention principally to cases in the United States Supreme Court.

JAMES J. DICKINS, ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,

# The Washington Union.

"LIBERTY, THE UNION, AND THE CONSTITUTION."

WASHINGTON CITY, FRIDAY, MAY 28, 1858.

twice and referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Mr. SLIDELL asked and obtained leave to introduce a
bill for the relief of Mrs. Ann Smith, widow of the late

Mr. HUNTER moved to amend the amendment by adding an additional section, that for the purpesses of this act, and to execute all the improvements of harbors and rivers for which appropriations may be made by law during the present session of Congress, the President shall be authorized to borrow so much money as may be made necessary by these appropriations, on the credit of the United States, at an interest not exceeding six per cent. per annum, and for a term of not more than ten years; the said money to be borrowed under the same limitations and restrictions, and in the same manner as prescribed by the act, entitled "An act to authorize a loan not to exceed the sum of sixteen millions of dollars,"

scribed by the act, entitled "An act to authorize a loan not to exceed the sum of sixteen millions of dollars," approved March 31st, 1848.

After some discussion, in which Messrs. HUNTER, and TOOMBS, and others participated, the hour arrived for taking up the special order, being the homestead bill.

Mr. CLANGMAN thought it useless to spend time in discussing the homestead bill, unless it was evident that there was a determination to pass if at this session; and in order to obtain the sense of the Senate upon that subject, he moved to postpone the further consideration of the bill until the first Monday in January next, and he hoped that would be regarded as a test question.

Mr. SEWARD thought there was no doubt about the passage of the homestead bill, if there was time enough before the day of adjournment to consider it; and he gave notice that he should embrace the first favorable opportunity to introduce a resolution extending the present session until the 21st of June.

Mr. STUART, from the Committee on Public Lands, to whom was referred the bill to authorize augmented rates for surveying the public lands in the Territory of Washington, reported it back with an amendment, and recommend its passage.

Mr. S., from the same committee, to whom was referred the bill from the House of Representatives for extending the land laws east of the Cascade mountains, in Oregon and Washington Territories, reported it back without amendment, and asked its immediate consideration; and no objection being made, it was read a third time Mr. FOSTER, from the Committee on Pensions, reported a bill for the relief of Ebenezer Ricker; which was read and passed to a second reading.

Mr. HALE, from the Committee on Naval Affairs, to whom was referred the bill from the House of Representatives for the relief of B. W. Paimer and others, reported it back with an amendment in the form of a substitute, and asked its immediate consideration. The amendment was agreed to, and the bill was read a third time and passed, the title being amended so as to read as follows: "An act relating to the compensation of purser's assistants and clerks of commandants and yards."

Mr. H., from the same committee, to whom were referred the petitions of Walter Nexsen and Henry S. Crabbe, asked to be discharged from the further consideration of the same, as both the cases were provided for by the bill which had just been passed; which was agreed to.

YEAS—Measra Allen, Bigler, Brown, Clay, Clingman, Crittenden Davis, Dixon, Fessenden, Fitspatrick, Fester, Green, Hamilin, Hayne, Houston, Hunter, Iverson, Johnson of Arkansas, Johnson of Tennessee, Kennedy, Mallory, Mason, Pearce, Polk, Reid, Sebastian, Sidell, Thompson of Kentucky, Thomson of New Jersey, and Wright—30.

NAYS—Measra, Bell, Bright, Broderick, Chandler, Boughas, Durkee, Fitch, Foot, Hale, Harlan, Jones, King, Pogh, Rice, Seward, Shields, Summons, Stuart, Toombe, Trumbull, Wade, and Wilson—22.

ABSENT OR NOT VOTING—Messra, Bates, Bayard, Benjamin, Cameron, Clark, Collamer, Doolittle, Gwin, Hammond, Henderson, Sumner, and Villes—12.

Mr. JULINGON.

Mr. JOHNSON, of Tennessee, at first voted in the negative, and afterwards changed his vote, and voted in the affirmative, stating at the same time that he did so for the purpose of subsequently moving a reconsideration. The next special order was the joint resolution directing the presentation of a medal to Commodore Hiram Paulding.

Mr. HARLAN, from the Committee on Funds Lands, to whom was referred the bill for the relief of the pur-chasers of public land within the timber reserve opposite. Fort Kearney, and for the settlers within the Winnebago agency reservation, the Fort Atkinson reservation, and the timber reserve opposite Fort Crawford, all in the State of Iowa, reported it back with an am-andment, and State of Iowa, reported it back with an am-adment, and recommended its passage.

Mr. CLAY, from the Committee on Commerce, to whom were referred the memorial of members of the board of marine surveyors of Philadelphia, in relation to a breakwater on Crow Shoal; the memorial of E. B. Bishop, praying an appropriation to test the utility of a dredging machine, and the memorial of William A. Vanghan, John Smith, William D. Little, and Nathaniel Dennett in reported adversally thereon. art. SEWARD said that this was the last day upon which there could be any hope of the passage of the internal improvement bills, and he therefore moved to postpone all prior orders, for the purpose of resuming the consideration of the bill which was before the Senate pre-

Mr. DIXON, from the Committee to Audit and Con-Mr. DIXON, from the Committee to Audit and Con-trol the Contingent Expenses of the Senate, asked to be discharged from the further consideration of the resolu-tion to pay Willis A. Gorman for his services in investi-gating alleged frauds of a Superintendent of Indian Af-fairs, and that it be referred to the Committee on Indian Affairs; which was agreed to.

Mr. MALLORY, from the Committee on Naval Affairs,

to be discharged from the further consideration of the re-port of the Court of Claims in the case of Jacob Bigelow, administrator of Francis Cazeau, and that it be referred

On motion by Mr. COLLAMER, a resolution was adopted directing the Secretary of the Navy to inform the Senate the time at which each of the vessels of the navy was built, the original cost thereof, and the amount and time of the repairs on each, exceeding five thousand dollars at one time; also the present condition of each as to competency for service, and where the same now are.

On motion by Mr. IVERSON, a resolution was adopted instructing the Committee on Military Affairs to inquire into the expediency of reporting an amendment to the army appropriation bill, providing an appropriation to authorize the Secretary of War to adopt and apply on a limited scale to the present or future arms of the United States, the late improvement in five-arms of Capt. J. N. Ward.

## HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

ordered to be printed and recommitted.

A UNIFORM BANKRUPT LAW.

Mr. TAYLOR, of Louisiana, from the Committee on the Judiciary, also by unanimous consent, submitted a report in relation to a uniform bankrupt law, concluding with the following resolution:

Renleed, That there be no further action upon the recommendation of the President '40 pass a uniform bankrupt law applicable to all banking institutions throughout the United States."

Mr. HOUSTON, of Alabama, said he agreed to the resolution, but did not concur in many of the reasons by which the majority had arrived at that conclusion. He had intended to prepare a short report, but had been so completely occupied with other business that he had not found time to do it. In connection with the report just submitted, there was a minority report by Mr. Caskir, of Virginia, which he desired to have printed with the majority report.

THE APPROPRIATION BILLS.

TWO CENTS.

was ruled out of order.

The bill was then laid aside to be reported to the

Mr. SHERMAN, of Ohio, explained at length his op-osition to this bill and the bill authorizing a loan. He ontended that the last and the present administration

contended that the last and the present administration had been guilty of great extravagance.

Mr. LEICHER of Virginia, replied at length to the remarks of Mr. Susrman. He pointed out several instances in which that gentleman had by his vote sanctioned extravagant expenditures of the public money, and contended that the President deserved great credit instead of censure for his course in regard to Utah. The President had been, and would continue to be, as fine and feithful in the execution of the laws as any of his

rresident had been and would continue to be, as my of his predecessors, and if he had violated the law at any time, and the gentleman wanted to begin impeachment, now was the accepted time. They should produce their proof of such violation, and not content themselves with bare

assertion.

Mr. LEITER, of Ohio, called the attention of Mr.

conomy.

Mr. LETCHER inquired whether the gentleman knew
f any violation of that resolution by the President.
Mr. LETTER replied that he did not see that there had
een a rigid or any other kind of economy.
Mr. LETCHER inquired whether the gentleman voted

means.

Mr. LETCHER. Well, then, you are the rara axis of your party, and I doubt whether the other gentleman from Ohio [Mr. Sherman] can say as much.

Mr. LETTER said there was scarcely a proposition that

the did not regard as an exaggeration.

Mr. LETCHER hoped the gentleman would designate

ent into committee.

Mr. GROW, of Pennsylvania, explained his opposition

On motion of Mr. J. GLANCY JONES, in behalf o

the Committee of Ways and Means, amendments we adopted reducing the appropriation for subsistence fro \$1,980,928 to \$1,380,652 65, and increasing the appr

\$1,980,928 to \$1,380,652 65, and increasing the appropriation for clothing for the army, camp, and garrison equipage from \$983,654 99 to \$1,062,702.

On motion of Mr. DAVIDSON, of Louisiana, an amendment was adopted appropriating \$25,000 for repairs at Fort Baton Rouge.

Fort Baton Rouge.
On motion of Mr. J. GLANCY JONES, on behalf of the Committee of Ways and Means, an amendment was adopted appropriating \$100,000 for the purchase of gun-powder for the land service.

The bill was then laid aside

On motion of Mr. J. GLANCY JONES, the comm

upon which the previous question was ordered.

The amendment of Mr. Masshall, of Kentucky, providing that there shall not be purchased any larger quantity of hemp of foreign growth for the use of the navy than will meet the deficiency in the Navy Department, as reported by the agents appointed to procure hemp of American growth; and the amendment of Mr. Saward, of Georgia, making an appropriation of \$16,800 for the completion of officers' quarters, marine barracks, &c., at the Pensacola navy-yard, were severally agreed to.

The amendment of Mr. Taylon, of New York, increasing the appropriation for the Brooklyn navy-yard to \$320,166, so as to provide for filling in the new purchase, was rejected—yeas 64, nays 110.

The amendment of Mr. Saward, of Georgia, appropriating \$300,000 to continue the work upon the naval depot established at Blythe Island, on the coast of Georgia, was not agreed to—years 61, nays 115.

The amendment of Mr. J. Glarkey Jones, on behalf of the Committee of Ways and Means, appropriating \$3.000 to enable the Secretary of the Navy to pay for the preparation of a Code of Regulations for the government of the navy; \$110,000 to enable the Secretary to pay the excesses incurred by the naval courts of inquiry; and \$5,000 to pay for completing the publication of the Parana river in Brazil, were severally agreed to.

The bill was then read the third time and passed—yeas 110, nays 75.

The House then proceeded to consider the bill making an appropriation for the expenses of collecting the revenue from customs. The amendment of Mr. Gakkerr, of enter from customs. The amendment of Mr. Gakkerr, of enter from customs. The amendment of Mr. Gakkerr, of enter from customs. The amendment of Mr. Gakkerr, of enter from customs. The amendment of Mr. Gakkerr, of enter from customs.

an appropriation for the expenses of collecting the revenue from customs. The amendment of Mr. Garren, of Virginia, to add the following additional section at the end of the bill, was agreed to:

Sucrious 3. And be it further enacted, That the Secretary of the Treary shall report to the next Congress a plan and estimates for losing the expenses of collecting the revenue, in accordance with reneral recommendation in his last annual report.

The question being on the passage of the bill,
Mr. COLFAX, of Indiana, moved that it be laid on the
table; which motion was not agreed to—ayes 61,
noes 85.

The bill was then passed—yeas 102, nays 93.

Mr. STANTON, of Ohio, from the select committee ap-pointed to investigate the circumstances atteading the passage of the late tariff, submitted a report, accompa-nied by the following resolution:

Resolved, That the committee be discharged f Messrs. MOORE, of Alabama, and PURVIANCE, of

to take the money out of the treasury at the last see of Congress and distribute it among the Territories. Mr. LETTER replied that he had not done so by and that the views of the respective minorities be ed; which motion was agreed to.

CAVANAUGH, of Minnesota, submitted the

Resolved, That the Committee of Elections be authorized to the and report upon the right of W. W. Kingsbury to a s ais floor as the delegate from that perion of the territory of the present Sate limits. as floor as that climits.

Mr. HARRIS, of Illinois, wished to present a hour to be admitted as the

should take the same direction.

Mr. KELSEY, of New York, raised a point of or that the resolution could not be entertained as a qu tion of privilege when they knew that no such Territe

Mr. REISEY said he thought these proceders in crept in when no question had been made upon them.

Mr. GROW, of Pennsylvania, referred to the case Sibley, claiming a seat as delegate from Wisconsin, a stated that there had been a controversy, the questional had been referred to the Committee on Elections, imajority and minority had reported, and the delegate is been admitted.

majority and minority had reported, and the delegate nad-been admitted.

Mr. JONES, of Tennessee, said there was no Territory, and moved that the resolution be laid on the table; which motion was not agreed to.

Mr. HUGHES, of Indiana, raised a point of order that the resolution and the credentials submitted by Mr. Har-ris could not be considered at the same time.

The SPEAKER held that the point was well taken.

Mr. HARRIS said he had only presented the creden-tials of Mr. Fuller for the information of the House and not for its action.

Mr. BOCOCK, of Virginia, inquired whether Mr. Kinosawar would be recognised by the House while the investigation was pending? If so, he suggested that no gen-Mr. HARRIS inquired whether the gentleman

Iution to that effect.

The amendment was accepted by Mr. CAYANAUGH.

Mr. HARRIS then demanded the previous question, and stated that there were two organized counties outside of the Territory embraced within the State of Minnesota, and some four counties created by law and not formally organized by law. Officers existed in these counties who had been appointed and elected in conformity with law, and were now performing their duties.

The previous question was ordered and the resolution agreed to.

The papers presented by Mr. Harris were then referred the Committee of Elections. THE DISTRIBUTION OF PUBLIC DOCUMENTS.

THE DISTAIRUTION OF FURILIC DOCUMENTS.

Mr. WINSLOW, of North Carolina, from the joint Committee on the Library, by unanimous consent, reported a bill to provide for keeping and distributing all public documents.

The bill provides that the Secretary of the Interior shall receive and arrange for the safe-keeping and distribution of all printed journals of the two houses of Congress, and all other books and documents of any description whatever, printed or purchased for the use of the government, except such as are printed or purchased for the particular use of Congress, the executive, or any of the departments, and for this purpose the Secretary is directed to set apart a particular room in which to store them. It is also made the duty of the Secretary to obtain from the departments, the Congressional Library, and other places where the same are now kept, all such journals and other documents now on hand, before described; and so much of the appropriation in the civil appropriation bill as is made for the expense of packing and distributing the congressional documents, in pursuance of the joint resolution of 1857, and remains unexpended, is hereby appropriated. A register is to be kept, showing the quantity at any time received and distributed by him; and a report of the same shall be made to Congress at each session. The books, maps, and charts heretofore deposited in the Department of State are to be removed and placed under the control of the Interior Department, and the duties devolved upon the State Department in regard to copy-rights are transferred to the Interior Department.

Mr. WINSLOW said the bill contained no appropriation other than that already made. He moved that the bill be printed, and recommitted to the Joint Committee on the Library; which motion was agreed to.

OUTRAGES UPON THE FLAG AND CITIZENS OF THE UNITED STATES.

Mr. CLAY, of Kentucky, asked consent to report from the Committee on Foreign Affairs a bill to restrain and repress outrages upon the flag and citizens of the United States; but objection was made. THE CONSULAR AND DIPLOMATIC APPROPRIATION BILL.

Mr. J. GLANCY JONES, asked unanimous consent to report back the amendments of the Senate to the con-sular and diplomatic appropriation bill. Mr. SEWARD, of Georgia, objected.

THE APPROPRIATION BILLS. On motion of Mr. J. GLANCY JONES the House went into Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union, (Mr. Housron, of Alabama in the chair,) and resumed

tion bill terminate in five minutes after its consideration shall be resumed; which motion was agreed to.
On motion of Mr. J. GLANCY JONES the House again went into Committee of the Whole.
The question being taken on the appeal of Mr. Excess, the decision of the Chair was overruled—ayes 36, noes not counted. So the amendment of Mr. Sannon was ruled out of order.

noes not counted. So the amusicular was ruled out of order.

A number of amendments were offered, some of which were rejected; whilst others were ruled out of order; finally the bill was laid saide to be reported to the House. On motion of Mr. J. GLANCY JONES the bill making supplemental appropriations for the current and contingent expenses of the Indian Pepartment, and for fulfilling the stipulations with various Indian tribus, for the

the service of the Post Office Department for the cusuing fiscal year.

Mr. BLAIR, of Missouri, moved to amend the bill by providing that the overland mail to San Francisco, California, may be carried by whatever route the contractors may select; but it was ruled out of order.

[A message being received from the Senate announcing that that body had non-concurred in some of the amendments of the House to the legislative, executive, and judicial appropriation bill.

Mr. J. GLANCY JONES moved that the bill be taken up and the House ask for a committee of conference.

Mr. SEWARD, of Georgia, objected.]

Mr. SEWARD proposed an amendment providing that no part of the money appropriated should be used unfil after the receipts of the department should be exhausted; but it was ruled out of order.

Mr. COLFAX, of Indiana, advocated the abolition of the franking privilege, and moved to reduce the appropriation from \$3,500,000 to \$1,500,000; which motion was ruled out of order.

The bill was then half aside to be reported to the treaty slipulations with various ladian tribes, year ending June 30, 1857, was taken up. The committee then rose. Mr. J. GLANCY JONES moved that the oce

BATTLE OF SACKETT'S HARBOR, JANUARY 29

requests its publication. It will certainly be read with

great interest:

The last number of Ballou's Pictorial states that when the New York militia fled before the British at Sackett's Harbor, General Brown shouted, "If you will run, take the right-hand road." This carried them to the lake shore, whence the enemy supposed it was intended to cut off their access to the boats, and therefore retreated. General Brown's second official despatch, dated June 1st, say, that his 500 militia and volunteers fired and fled; that he gathered about 100 of them, and attacked the rear of the enemy's left flank; that then the regulars under Colonel Backus engaged the British and soon defeated them, and calls the result of the action "so glorious for the officers and soldiers of the regular army."

The Platisburg Republican of that day quotes from the great interest

feated them, and calls the result of the action "so glorious for the officers and soldiers of the regular army."

The Plattsburg Republican of that day quotes from the letter of an officer of the army at Sackett's Harbor: "Major Aspinwall arrived the preceding evening with a handful of Yankees. He met the enemy advancing from Horse Island, (the dismounted dragoons under Major Leval assisting,) and fought a gallant battle, but retired gradually from an immense superiority of numbers. Two of the gun-boats ranged up the shore and covered the field with showers of grape. Major Aspinwall forced back, directed his men to occupy the intervals between the barracks. General Gray (quartermaster general) advanced to the barracks, calling to his men, "Come on, my boys—remember York—cut the d—d rascals' throats!" A drummer of Aspinwall's, 15 years old, advanced and shot him dead. At that moment the brave Lieut. Fanning, (of the artillery, who was severely wounded at York,) crawling along, and leaning on his piece, came up and discharged three rounds of grape into their faces, coolly telling his men, as he could not run, it would be as well to fight. At this time Aspinwall (the hero of the day) got three cheers from his men, and the enemy's bugles sounded a retreat.

Lieutenant Fanning lay four hours on the field at York, the blood from his bruised lungs oozing from his lips; with the other wounded he was conveyed to Sackett's Harbor, hopeless of living even to arrive. On the expected approach of the British, he was urged to permit himself to be taken for safety to Brownsville, but refused; "he would as lief die where he was." During the action he continually sent messengers to inform him of its prog-

Mr. LETCHER hoped the gentleman would designate some particular measure that was an exaggeration. Was it an exaggeration to pay their salaries? and if it was not, was it profligate extravagance to enable the officers of the government to carry it on?

Mr. COBB, of Alaban a, said it was a profligate expenditure when they voted six millions of acres of land for agricultural colleges.

Mr. LEITER hoped the gentleman from Alabama would absolve him from any such act.

Mr. COBB believed the gentleman had not voted for that bill. pected approach of the British, he was urged to permit himself to be taken for safety to Brownsville, but refused; "he would as lief die where he was." During the action, he continually sent messengers to inform him of its progress: he learned that the enemy had actually carried the place, and that there was no field-piece to oppose to them. He had himself dressed, called around him a few convalescing soldiers and boys, procured a ten-pounder, and, aided by a soldier on each side of him, was "crawling along" when he encountered a captain of infantry, (Maj. Baboock, I think.) who, a few years since, told a mutual friend that he thus met Lleutenant Fanning, who entreated him, for God's sake, to let him have ten sound men to help him. The major was hastening to snother point, and felt that he had scarce the right to weaken his company; but, as he said, looking at that pale, sick young officer, under such circumstances, he had not the heart to refuse him, and detached the ten men asked for. Thus the field-piece reached the point desired; Lieutenant Fanning levelled it in time to meet the rush of the enemy towards the barracks; and, soated on the ground, he loaded and fired a musket six times, notwithstanding the want of his left hand. The ground was literally ploughed up around him, while to his own amazement he remained unhurt. The Americans raised shouts of encouragement at this unexpected relief, and the British, startled by the equally unexpected cleck and cheers, supposed that reinforcements had arrived from Grenadier's island, and retreated with considerable loss. A despatch of Sir George Provost is thus worded: "Seeing no Mr. LETCHER. Toat's a remnant of the gentleman's Mr. LETCHER. Tant's a remnant of the gentlemen's democracy sticking out. [Laughter.]
Mr. SEWARD said he did not belong to the republican or the democratic party; but he acted with the latter by the minute or hour.
Mr. LETCHER. In other words, a sort of migratory Mr. LETCHER: In other words, a sort of migratory democrat. [Great laughter.]

Mr. SEWARD acknowledged that he was a good deal of that kind of a democrat, and if the gentleman himself did not migrate soon he would be in bad company. He proceeded to discuss the policy of the administration, and cited facts to show that certain gentlemen of the South, who always complained of oppression and injustice, were untrue to the South and pursuing a policy ruinous to its prosperity and commerce, and detrimental to its agricultural interests. He approved of the grant of land to the States for agricultural colleges, and confidence between the different sections, to restore prosperity.

On motion of Mr. J. GLANCY JONES the committee then rose, and a resolution terminating debate on the pending bill in five minutes after its consideration should be resumed, was adopted; after which the House again went into committee.

Mr. GROW, of Pennsylvania, explained his opposition supposed that reinforcements had arrived dier's island, and retreated with considerable spatch of Sir George Provost is thus worded : object to be attained to compensate for the l

[Correspondence of the London Times.]

Our men were crashing through the rooms of the palaces, which were as yet filled with the evidence of harbaric magnificence and splendor, and the cries of the dying were not yet stilled when we entered. The Kaiserbagh cannot be described. The place is a series of palaces, klosks mosques, all of fanciful Oriental architecture—some light and graceful, others merely fantastic and curious, connected generally by long corridors arched and open in the front, or by extensive wings, which enclose the courts and gardens contained within the outer walls. In every room throughout the endees series there was a profusion of mirrors in ponderous gilt frames. A universal gilding of cornices, furniture, and everything that would bear the process, seemed the prevailing tasts in the royal court. From every ceiling hung glass chandeliers, of every age, form, color, and design. As to the furniture, in many instances it looked like collections from the lumber rooms of all the old palaces in Europe. Louis Quatorse clocks and cabinets, Renaissance mirrors and chairs, buthl worked chony chests, marqueteric tables, solid lumpy old German state chairs, gilt all over; but these were relieved by the richest carpets, by sumptuous divans, by cushions covered with golden embroidery, by rich screens of Cashmere shawls, and by table covers ponderous with pearls and gold. In some of the rooms there were a few good pletures, said to be by Sir Joshua Reynolds, Lawrence. Zoffany and Berchey, but I did not see any traces of Sir Joshua on the wails when I entered, and there was only one picture which looked at all like a Lawrence. There were numerous portraits of the present and former Kings of Oude, and oil copies of the portraits of governors general, of Wellington, Nelson, George IV, and Bonaparte, many Chinese drawings, French crayons, and English engavings of all sorts, even those from Williamson's Wild Sports of the End, an old and almost forgotten book on tiger hunting, in gorgeous frames; but the hand o

It was late in the evening when we returned to camp, through roads thronged with at least 20,000 camp followers, all staggering under loads of plunder—the most extraordinary and indescribable spectacle I ever beheld—coolies, syess, kitmutgars, dhooly-bearers, Sikhs, grass-cutters, a flood of men, covered with clothing not their own, carrying on heads and shoulders looking-glasses, mirrors, pictures, brass awords, firelocks, rich shawls, scark, embroidered dresses, all the "loot" of massaked palaces. The noise, the dust, the shouting, the excitement were almost beyond endurance. Lucknow was borne away piecemeal to eamp, and the wild Goorkas and Sikhs, with open mouths and glaring eyes, burning with haste to get rich, were contending fareely against the current, as they sought to get to the sources of such unexpected wealth.

Mr. GROW, of Pennsylvania, explained his opposition to the extravagance of the government, and defended the position of the republican party in relation to the measures to which Mr. Lexenuze alluded.

On motion of Mr. TAYLOR, of New York, an amendment was adopted to the item, appropriating \$3.591,784 for the pay of the army, providing that no army officer shall hereafter be detailed for civil duty except in cases

[Correspondence of the London Times.]

Our men were crashing through the rooms of the p nining from the enemy's crtillery, I ordered a retreat

On motion of Mr. QUITMAN, of Mississippi, an amendment was adopted appropriating \$100,000 for the alteration of old arms so as to make them breech-loading guns according to the recommendation of the Secretary of War. On motion of Mr. J. GLANCY JONES, on behalf of On motion of Mr. J. GLANCY JONES, on behalf of the Committee of Ways and Means, amendments were adopted increasing the appropriations for the survey of northern and northwestern lakes; \$5,000 to enable the Secretary of War to pay the clerks employed on the bounty-land service in the Quartermaster's Department; and \$173,478 80 for the support of the four companies of volunteers mustered into the service of the United States at Camp Scott, by Col. Johnson.

Mr. GROW, of Pennsylvania, submitted an additional section, providing that no part of the military force of the United States, for the support of which this appropriation is made, shall be employed in Kansas as a posse cominate to aid in the enforcement of any law or constitution, or professed law or constitution.

The CHAIRMAN ruled the amendment out of order, on the ground that it changed existing laws.

Mr. GROW appealed from that decision.

The decision of the Chair was sustained—ayes 77, noes not counted. not counted.

Mr. STEVENS, of Washington Territory, proposed as amendment providing for the payment of the expenses of the Indian wars in Oregon and Washington Territories but it was rule lout of order. On motion of Mr. J. GLANCY JONES, the committee then took up the bill making appropriations for the trans-portation of the United States mail by ocean steamers, of otherwise, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1859.

three other routes.

A portion of the amendment, providing for the termination of the contract with E. K. Collins, was ruled ou

nent to be in order.

Mr. ENGLISH appealed from that decision ; pending

Mr. ENGLISH appealed from that decision; pendir which the committee rose and reported to the House the bills laid acide by the committee.

M. J. GLANCY JONES moved that they be recommitted to the Committee of Ways and Means, and dimanded the previous question; pending which,

Mr. BOCOCK, of Virginia, moved that the House a journ; which motion was not agreed to.

Mr. J. GLANCY JONES moved that all delate Committee of the Whole on the ocean-steamer appropri

On motion by Mr. HAMLIN, a resolution was adopted directing the Secretary of War to communicate to the Senate any information in his possession showing the necessity of an improvement in the Potomac river, in the District of Columbia, what the obstructions in the river now cost the government annually, and his opinion upon the necessity or expediency of said improvement.

On motion by Mr. TRUMBULL, a resolution was adopted directing the Postmaster General to inform the Senate whether the book published by John C. Rives in 1857 entitled "List of Post Offices in the United States, with the names of postmasters on the 13th of July, 1857; also, the Regulations and Laws of the Post Office Department, compiled from the records of that department by D. D. T. Leech," is recognised by the department as containing correct copies of its regulations in

On motion by Mr. HAMLIN, a resolution was adopted

ment by D. D. T. Leech," is recognised by the department as containing correct copies of its regulations in force at the time of its publication, and whether said book is furnished to the deputy postmasters and post-office agents for their government in the discharge of their official duties; also, the same information in regard to the book published by George S. Gideon in 1855, com ited by the said D. D. T. Leech, and entitled "List of 1 st Offices," &c., and whether said last-mentioned book, or a second edition thereof published by Shillington, was furnished in 1855 and 1856 to postmasters and special agents of the Post Office Department as a guide for their official conduct, and whether the regulations in the last-mentioned book abolished or repealed all former regulations of the department inconsistent with their previsions.

Mr. RICE asked and obtained leave to introduce a

On motion by Mr. HAMLIN, the Senate proceeded to the consideration of the bill from the House of Representatives regulating the compensation of the officers and marinea of the revenue cutters; which was read. It proposes an increase in the salaries. The question being taken on the passage of the bill, it was not agreed to—yeas 20, mays 23—as follows:

YEAS Mears Alien, Bell, Bigler, Bright, Clay, Collamer, J. Fessenden, Green, Grein, Hamile, Hammond, Iverson, Jones loy, Mason, Seward, Stuart, Thomson of New Jersey, and Wil

opportunity to introduce a resolution extending and opportunity to introduce a resolution extending and ent session until the 21st of June.

Mr. JOHNSON, of Tennessee, adverted to the length of time that the homestead proposition had been before the Senate and the country, and desired to have it acted upon during the present session.

Mr. THOMPSON, of Kentucky, hoped the motion to though the bell until the next session would be agreed.

or refluences, and the motion to postpone the bill until the next session would be agreed to. It was an ugly thing, at any rate, and ought to be licked into shape before it passed Congress. He supposed it would pass, and he would make no objection to its passage after it should have received due consideration.

After some further discussion, the question being taken, the motion was agreed to—yeas 30, nays 22—as follows:

Mr. SEWARD said that this was the last day

consideration of the bill which was received by the calling of the special order.

The motion was agreed to—yeas 26, nays 20—as fol-

JOWS:

YEAS—Messrs. Allen, Bell, Bigler, Broderick, Chandler, Crittenden, Dixon, Durkee, Fussenden, Foot, Foster, Hale, Hamlin, Harlan, Jones, Keunedy, King, Fugh, Seward, Shields, Simmons, Stoart, Thomson of New Jersey, Trumbull, Wade, and Wilson—26.

NAYS—Messrs. Bright, Clay, Clingman, Invis, Fitzpatrick, Green, Hayne, Houcton, Hunter, Iverson, Johnson of Tonnessee, Mallory, Macon, Fearce, Folk, Rold, Rice, Siddell, Toombs, and Wright—20.

ABSENT OR NOT VOTING—Messrs. Bates, Layard, Benjamin, Brown, Cameron, Clark, Collamer, Deolittle, Douglas, Fitch, Gwin, Hammond, Honderson, Johnson of Arkansas, Sebastian, Sumner, Thompson of Kentucky, and Yulce—18.

After a long debate, in which Messrs. BELL, HUNTER, DAVIS, TOOMBS, SIMMONS, and others participated the question was taken on the amendment of Mr. Hunter, and it was not agreed to—yeas 24, nays 26—as follows:

10w3:

YEAS—Messra. Allen, Bright, Brown, Clay, Clingman, Davis, Fitzpatrick, Gwin, Hammond, Hayne, Houston, Hunter, Iverson, Johnson
of Teunessee, Mallory, Mason, Pearce, Folk, Meld, Rice, Sidell, Thomaon of New Jersey, Toomba, and Wright—24.

NAYS—Messra. Bell, Bigler, Broderick, Chandler, Collamer, Dixon,
Douglas, Durkee, Fessenden, Foot, Foster, Haie, Hamlin, Harlan,
Jones, Kennedy, King, Pugh, Sobastian, Seward, Shields, Simmons,
Stuart, Trumbull, Wade, and Wilson—20.

AISENT OR NOT VOITNG—Messra. Bates, Bayard, Benjamin, Cameron, Clark, Crittenden, Doolittle, Filch, Green, Henderson, Johnson
of Arkansas, Sumner, Thompson of Kentucky, and Yulee—14.

Mr. FTICH said he had paired off with Mr. Benjamin on all these internal improvement bills.

Mr. DAVIS then moved to amend the amendment by adding a clause that all articles now on the free list be classed among the uncaumerated articles, and be charged with a duty of twenty per cent. ad valoren on all importations made after the first day of July, 1858.

Mr. PUGH raised the question of order, that this was a proposition for raising revenue, and therefore could not originate in the Senate.

After about an hour spent in debating points of order, the amendment was ruled out of order.

Mr. BIGLER then moved to amend the amendment by striking out the appropriation of twenty thousand dollars to provide for unforescen contingencies on various lake harbors: which was not agreed to—yeas 25, mays 27.

27.
Mr. B. then moved to amend the amendment by striking out the appropriation for the removal of obstructions at the Red river raft; which was the question pending when the Senate adjourned.

Mr. COBB, of Alabama, from the Committee on Public Lands, by unanimous consent, submitted a report in re-lation to pre-emption rights to public lands; which was ordered to be printed and recommitted.

The majority and minority reports were laid on the table and ordered to be printed.

Mr. DAWES, of Massachusetts, submitted a motion that five thousand extra copies be printed; which motion was referred to the Committee on Printing.

The House then resumed the consideration of the